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0655-0725 - daily news analysis and discussion. This discussion was normally conducted by Jiri Dvorak, but every student had to lead the discussion at least once during the training period.

0730-0745 - raising of the Czech and Soviet flags; at this time the song "Pisen Prace" (Song of Work) was sung.

0745-0755 - breakfast

0800-1200 - classes

1200-1230 - lunch

1230-1400 - rest period

1400-1600 - classes

1600-1700 - consultation with teachers

1700 - formation for assignment of duty details

1705 - retreat, flag lowering, singing of the Song of Work

1730-1800 - supper

1800-1900 - free time

1900-2100 - free time, organized by the "self-governing body"

2100-2130 - discussion and criticisms of the day's texts

2130-2200 - preparations for bed

2200 - lights out

At the beginning of the course, none of the students were allowed to go home, but toward the end they could get a three-day pass every three weeks.

5. Instructors and subjects were as follows:

- a) Dr. Jiri Beran, a graduate of the High Political School. He taught dialectical materialism, and the creation of the universe according to a theory called "turbidation": masses of gas rotated slowly causing a thickening in the center of the mass; this mass cooled off on the outside and formed an enormous ball which through inside explosions divided into the many small parts which now form the solar system.
- b) Dr. Bosek (fnu), a graduate of the High Political School. He taught about the beginnings and the development of man. These lectures lasted about two days. Later in the course Bosek reappeared and lectured on the State and on jurisprudence.
- c) Dr. Hubacek (fnu), Peryc (fnu), and Stepanek (fnu) lectured on socialistic political economics, using the laws of economics developed by Stalin, and about the crises in the capitalistic states.
- d) Slama (fnu), cadre representative (Referent) from the main office of CSPLO in Prague. The first part of his lectures dealt with modern American war techniques and weapons, e.g. the A-bomb and H-bomb, incendiaries, and bacteriological warfare.

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6. The following persons visited the school as inspectors: Vachuda (fnu), a political representative of the Prague office of CSPLO; Hrdy (fnu); Kysela (fnu); Kratky (fnu) and Otcenasek (fnu), female, both from the cadre section of the Prague CSPLO office. After the end of the lectures, a commission consisting of Bosek and Vachuda conducted both written and oral examinations. Written examinations were taken as a group, while the orals were given individually. The examinations lasted two days, the results being announced by school manager Zdychynec. The students were then granted three-day leaves, after which time they returned for technical instruction toward helmsman and captaincy ratings.

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7. In 1953 a political course, lasting one year, was given at this school for the higher ranking employees of CSPLO, i.e. inspectors and managers. At that time, Reichl (fnu), of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Transportation, and Zdenek Kolar, a safety representative, attended the school as students.

Technical instruction course

8. The training schedule for the captaincy and helmsman technical course was the same as for the political preparatory course. The lecturers for the course were as follows:

- a) Vrba (fnu), lectured on the technical aspects of ships controls.
- b) Pocner (fnu), from the Sailing Section of the Ministry of Transportation, lectured about shipbuilding and the manufacture of machinery and parts, and talked about the newly introduced heating system using Pakura, a waxy naphtha derivative, produced in Rumania.
- c) Jaseo Rajchl, from the technical section of CSPLO in Prague, lectured on port entrances, bridges, sandbars, currents, etc.
- d) (Captain) Cerny (fnu), from the Ministry of Transportation, lectured on navigational law.
- e) Dr. Frejzl (fnu), from the Ministry of Transportation, lectured on customs rules and regulations.
- f) Zdenek Kolar, safety representative, talked on shipboard safety and based his talks on the book Course for Safety Technicians.
- g) The local doctor also gave a lecture on personal hygiene.

9. The technical examinations, lasting five days, were given in the second half of March 1954 by a commission consisting of: Vachuda, Rajchl, Pocner, Frejzl, Brandys, and Ryba, the last two persons being from the Navigation Section of CSPLO in Prague. The examinations, written and oral, were given to about eight students daily. They lasted from 0800 to 1800, and from 1900 to 2100. The local KSC did the preliminary cadre evaluations. On about 18 March 1954, the students left for their homes. On 20 March 1954, practical examinations lasting only a few hours were held in Usti nad Labem. These examinations were given by Brandys, Ryba, and Rajchl. After completing these examinations, the students received their diplomas and certificates (patenty).

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REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 10 March 1955

SUBJECT School for GSPLD Personnel at Lojovice

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DATE OF
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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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Political preparatory course

1. From 4 January 1954 to 18 March 1954, the Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder Navigation Company (CSPLO) conducted a [redacted] captains and helmsmen in Lojovice, near Velke Popovice. The political schooling was conducted in a castle on the outskirts of [redacted]. This castle is surrounded by a high cement wall, but was not guarded. The entrance was wired and entry controlled by the office of the school manager. Students, 40 in number, were billeted and fed in the castle. The food supply, delivered daily by a Tudor truck, was of good quality but lacked in quantity.
2. The manager of the school was Zdychynec (fnu), an ardent Communist, who had his office on the first floor of the castle. A vice-president of the KSC in Lojovice, Zdychynec was formerly a cadre manager in the Ministry of Transportation. In July 1954 he was supposed to replace Kratky (fnu) as chief cadre manager for CSPLO. Zdychynec's immediate superior was Valk (fnu) of the Ministry of Transportation, who also came to Lojovice on inspection trips. Valk was in charge of all political schooling for the Ministry of Transportation.
3. Students, on entering the school, elected a "self-governing body". The president was Michal Licenik, a Czech. Licenik was also president of the [redacted] Party organization for schooling. The cultural representative [redacted] was Jiri Dvorak, formerly in the KSC, but for unknown reasons [redacted] a member. The treasurer and secretary was Oldrich Belka, just returned from military service; his brother had fled Czechoslovakia [redacted] Belka was a sergeant (rotny) in the Czech army, but was not a member of the KSC. Meetings of this "self-governing body" were held once to twice a week. Zdychynec, the school manager, was partial to the president of this body, Licenik. One concession which Zdychynec made to this body was to extend late permission for students who attended movies and/or the theater in the evening.
4. The daily schedule was as follows:

0600 - reveille
0605-0630 - PT
0630-0655 - cleaning of billets

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REFERENCES

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- 1900-2100 - free time, organized by the "self-governing body"
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- 2130-2200 - preparations for bed
- 2200 - lights out

At the beginning of the course, none of the students were allowed to go home, but toward the end they could get a three-day pass every three weeks.

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 - c) Laso Rajchl, from the technical section of CSPLD in Prague, lectured on port [REDACTED] bridges, sandbars, currents, etc.
 - [REDACTED] (fnu), from the Ministry of Transportation, lectured on [REDACTED] law.
 - [REDACTED] Dr. Frejzl (fnu), from the Ministry of Transportation, lectured on customs rules and regulations.
 - f) Zdenek Kolar, safety representative, talked on shipboard safety and based his talks on the book Course for Safety Technicians.
 - g) The local doctor also gave a lecture on personal hygiene.
9. The technical examinations, lasting five days, were given in the second half of March 1954 by a commission consisting of: Vachuda, Rajchl, Pocner, Frejzl, Brandys, and Ryba, the last two persons being from the Navigation Section of CSPLD in Prague. The examinations, written and oral, were given to about eight students daily. They lasted from 0800 to 1800, and from 1900 to 2100. The local KSC did the preliminary cadre evaluations. On about 18 March 1954, the students left for their homes. On 20 March 1954, practical examinations lasting only a few hours were held in Usti nad Labem. These examinations were given by Brandys, Ryba, and Rajchl. After completing these examinations, the students received their diplomas and certificates (patenty).

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